



SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1856.

From our California files we gather all that offers of interest. There has been a great scarcity of rain in the mining districts, but recent showers have relieved the apprehensions both of the agriculturists and the miners. More abundant rains would have materially aided in developing a large yield of gold, but the winter is said to have been a delightful one, and one in which an immense amount of labor has been performed throughout the mining districts. The great net work of artificial water courses has kept up a moderate supply of water, and the Nevada Democrat says the Consolidated Ditch Company has completed a flume nearly three thousand feet in length, the height of which, in some places, is about one hundred feet.

In the neighborhood of Monterey there has been a general depression in business affairs, owing to the drought. The grass has dried up and the hogs and cattle have died for want of pasture. During the dry season, which occasionally visits Mexican California with great severity, the meat of cattle becomes so tough and insipid as to be unfit for food, and it is the usual practice with the old priests to have two years' store of beans, dried beef and fat-tailed hogs on hand.

In Carson Valley no rain has fallen during the winter. At least accounts the snow on the summit of the mountains is still eight feet deep, but on the sides of the mountains it was wanting away.

Wolves had come down from the mountains and killed stock not guarded.

The Alta California says that recent explorations have proved that the whole of Central America abounds in silver mines, as well as mines of copper. All of these are said to be very rich, and will be worked as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose.

The coal from Feather River, of which we sometimes make mention, is described as precisely the same as the English coal and will be produced in quantities and at a price which must bring it into general use.

The Shasta Courier says the miners in that region are averaging seven dollars a day, and that a mass of quartz and gold, weighing twenty-three pounds and containing two pounds of gold, was recently turned up on the south side of Taylor creek.

The Alta California says a mammoth of another kind, in the shape of a carrot weighing eleven pounds, eighteen and a half inches in length, and twenty-five in circumference. Aside from the main shoot, there were thirty branches or shoots, making a most extraordinary production.

The Indians there, as well as higher up the coast, were very troublesome to the miners. Those in the neighborhood of Cow Creek have committed depredations on the settlers on the east side of the Sacramento, and a party of the depredators were lately killed, including men, women and children. The inhabitants of Cow Bay have erected a block house for the protection of their women and children, and the miners had ceased work and armed themselves against an expected attack. The Indians of the Umpqua and Cowlitz have been supported by the Department, under the sub-agent, for a period of three months.

A bill has been brought before the legislature for constructing a bridge or causeway across the harbor of San Francisco, and is a matter of warm debate. They go in for improvements in that way, certainly. Another measure has been set forth by Professor Wilson, who has expressed to the inhabitants of that city his desire to establish an aerial communication with the Atlantic States, proposing to construct an aerial machine on the Montgolfier principle, fifty feet in diameter, to make a trial trip to one of the valleys east of the Sierra Nevada, and then returning make arrangements for the grand voyage, either to St. Louis or New York, in two or three days.

The Portuguese whalers off Monterey killed in one week three whales that would make one hundred and twenty barrels of oil; worth in San Francisco twenty-five hundred dollars.

The Alta California says that the French Governor of Tahiti has addressed Consul Dilliox of that place, to induce him to use his efforts to direct the emigration of the Chinese from California to Tahiti, where they would be granted equal rights and protection.

New papers are starting up. A copy of printers are about publishing a paper at Leon, and a new paper is about to be started at Virgin Bay under the editorial auspices of Mrs. LAWRENCE. The Morning Globe is the title of a new paper just started in San Francisco. It is democratic in politics and the same party has established a paper in Mariposa.

A Mexican paper, called the Western Star, has also appeared at San Francisco.

The Denver News says that cotton planted on the first of July was gathered on the first of November, and the inhabitants were quite surprised in planting fruit trees. The winter has been very hard upon stock and many cattle have died from cold and want of food. On the mountains snow had fallen to a greater depth than had been known for years.

A correspondent of the Alta California, who has recently returned from a voyage to Japan, says that the authorities, though unwilling to admit that they have a right to trade with them according to the treaty, are not unwilling to sell their goods for ready money at their valuation of a dollar, but this valuation puts in out-of-the-question to trade with them at a fair rate. In the following he shows that the authorities have not been idle since the visit of Commodore Perry.

"Since the ratification of our treaty with Japan, many improvements in the permanent nature have been completed, and are being constructed at Simoda, worthy of notice. At the mouth of the small stream on which Simoda is situated, and extending across it from bluff to bluff on either side, the Japanese have built a solid granite wall, 1,200 yards long, and 45 feet high, with a base 35 feet thick, tapering to 20 feet at the top. Near the left bank of the stream, they have left a narrow passage through this massive wall, for the passage of their boats to the town. Junks drawing more than eight feet of water are obliged to anchor in the bay. The object of this dyke or breakwater, the authorities say, is to prevent a sudden destruction of the town by the overflow of the sea, during the earthquakes peculiar to this country. It may be doubted whether this is the only object of the work. By mounting a few large guns upon it, its protection to the town against the invader, would be as great, as against the approach of the sea."

At yet but a small part of the resources of the country around Lake Superior have been brought to light. Recently splendid specimens of marble have been seen near Chicago, which differ in several respects from any variety of marble heretofore known. It is clouded in almost every variety of shade combined, small veins, beautifully crystallized, of a lilac color, run through it in various directions; the texture is fine and it is susceptible of a high polish. The thickness of the ledge from which it was taken is about sixty feet, and is so situated that the transportation to the lake is a distance of five miles can be made, easy and cheap.

The croakers are up to their old game. One says that the sweet potato crop will be a failure, another, that, owing to a want of rain, the peach crop of Maryland will be cut off. The wheat crop, all at once it has been discovered, has rather a bad look, and a dozen reasons are given why we may expect a small average-crop. This is the old song to the same old tune, which no one will believe till it is verified.

Any mother wishing to purchase a Nivea Antiseptic for her child, can find them at St. Westman's street, McKee Building, up stairs.

The above advertisement appeared in the Providence Freeman. It sounds rather queer, to say the least of it.

The steamer Liberty, we see by the Western Echo, is running between that place and Norwich, Conn.

The Brother Jonathan calls emigration to Nicaragua, the stevedore of fools.

We could have nothing better than a plenty of books—good and cheap books—but are we not driving a little too fast with a class of books that will do us more harm than good? There is a third sort for novelty, everything that is written in read, and while we look upon this desire for intellectual food approvingly, we see in it also something to deplore; for it is not always directed in the right channel, nor is it disposed to confine itself to the study of that which is really profitable.

Probably the most injurious class of books is that which treats of questionable subjects in a garb of profound morality. We are told that the laws of health and medicine, such publications, that certain laws of our nature ought to be explained clearly and that there is no impropriety in reading such literature. All that we can say is, that such a view has fallen into our hands, and we scrupulously avoid nothing that is better calculated to gratify a corrupt taste than to shock known virtue. And we seriously believe, notwithstanding the protestations of authors and publishers, such is the calculation in giving them to the light. We cannot call them by name, for in so doing we advertise them, but they can be detected at once, and that this is so is made plain by the ready sale they meet with from the counter. No respectable man should be seen with one of them in his hands, and parents had better bring their children up in ignorance than to allow their minds to be contaminated by such debasing works.

Dr. JACKSON, of Boston, in his remarks on "Saline Manures," says that "charcoal is undoubtedly a powerful fertilizer, and one of great duration, as is shown by the continued fertility of places where the aboriginal inhabitants of New England built their camp-fires more than two hundred years ago, while nothing peculiar to these spots can be discovered beyond the admixture of large quantities of charcoal and clam-shells with the soil."

If it is attributed to the right cause, it must be that the charcoal acts beneficially on the land only after long intervals, where burnt on the spot; for we have only to point to any place where a charcoal pit once stood to show barrenness itself. In such localities nothing under the sun will grow, and it is only after one generation has passed that some hardy plant will take root, gradually to be followed by others, till vegetation once more spreads over the place.

The trade of Liberia is now estimated at from twelve hundred thousand to a million, and a half dollars a year, and efforts are to be made next autumn to explore the interior of Africa, with a view to the development of the resources of the country. The Liberians who have sailed their way into the interior speak in the highest terms of the country, and the natives are said to be friendly and show a disposition to cultivate the acquaintance of the citizens of Monrovia and the other parts. The trade of Liberia will be greatly increased when the new line of packets run regularly to and from the coast, and if proper measures are taken the greater part of the traffic might be secured by this country.

One of the English papers holds the following language in regard to the position of Russia since the war in the East:

"Such is now the Asiatic position of Russia. At the end of a struggle undertaken for her enlargement, she comes out with a new territory, giving her the key to Central Asia. And in presence of these facts, we are invited to sing hosannas in rejoicing at the way, to change peace in rejoicing at the losses we have inflicted on our enemies, to turn our swords into pruning-hooks, and listen, with fond and confident ears, to the sweet song of peace, safety, honor, and lasting, as never have been the praises of Russia."

The Providence Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, a committee was appointed to draw up a bill for the preservation of fish in the small streams and fresh ponds of the State, to prevent their being taken in nets and seines, and at improper seasons of the year. The neighboring States have similar laws.

The subject of propagating fish in such streams and ponds was also discussed, and the Secretary was instructed to procure information on the subject, to be laid before the committee at their next meeting.

General Severan had no great aversion to any person saying, I don't know, in answer to his questions, that he became almost mad with passion. His officers and soldiers were so well aware of this singularity, that they would hazard any answer instantly, than venture to incur his displeasure by professing ignorance. He used to say that "from the half-confounding, the grasping, lying, deceitful, the paltering, equivocating equivocations and conscious of don't know, many disasters originate."

A schooler, called the William Newton, and owned by John D. Newman, Esq., has just been launched from Cranston's ship yard. She is intended as a mail boat, to ply between this place and Block Island, and will certainly prove a great accommodation to those who have to pass to and fro, for she is much more roomy than the old boats and is furnished with a comfortable cabin, where females can find a shelter in stormy weather.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following works from PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. The second annual report of the Boston Board of Trade, and from the Committee of the City Council of Providence, Dr. Snow's Account of the Manufactures, Trade, Commerce and other statistics of that city. Both of these works are valuable and speak well for the growth and prosperity of the two ports.

The London Athenaeum says that non-portraits are now taken in that city on a new substance, known as Artificial Ivory, which appears to have the property of that beautiful substance, and the portraits taken on it admit of any amount of coloring and finishing that the artist may choose to bestow upon them.

LITTELL'S Living Age, for the week, contains an article from Fraser's Magazine on the originality of BROWN'S Oration, which the writer says was taken bodily from TRISTAN SHANDY. There are other articles from Blackwood's Literary Gazette, Gentleman's Magazine, &c.

The editor of the Oregonian thus touches up de-Requests:

"Those who have been promoted to cash, potatoes, wheat, flour, oats, peas, beans or barley, or any other article, in payment for the Oregonian, will please take notice that we want them to come forward."

The weather has been very open during the week and much water has fallen. On Sunday and Monday it was quite stormy, and on Thursday night it rained very hard. It has not been a cold storm, and we presume these are the "April showers" that are to "bring May flowers."

The "Mount Vernon Bill" passed both houses of the Virginia legislature, which authorized the Governor to contract with Mr. Washington for Mount Vernon, in the manner in which Mr. W. had consented to dispose of it, i. e., as a seat to the State.

There was an eclipse of the moon on Sunday morning—so says the almanac—but owing to the heavy clouds no one about these regions had the privilege of witnessing it.

The Rock Island (Illinois) Advertiser, of the 4th inst., says the last span of the great Mississippi bridge is up, and the workmen are busily engaged in constructing the draw-bridge.

A discovery has been made at Belgium, by which the dust of coal may be converted into fuel which burns longer than ordinary coal, and the experiments that have been tried have resulted in a saving of thirty-five per cent.

We should have noticed before now, a bottle of red ink, which was left upon our desk by Mr. HARRIS & COMPANY. It is of a beautiful color and flows freely from the pen.

**LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.**—Defeat of Schleissinger Confirmed.—The steamer Charles Morgan arrived at New Orleans 22d, with San Juan dates to the 16th. The Orizaba arrived at San Juan on the 16th and landed 525 passengers. The defeat of Schleissinger is confirmed. Fifty men were killed. The cause is attributed solely to the gross neglect of Col. Schleissinger. The remnant of his party had arrived at Rivas. Schleissinger had taken one of the usual precautions against surprise, although within the heart of the enemy's country, and on the field his conduct was so cowardly that Capt. Thorpe was obliged to face him with pistols and threaten to blow his brains out, but it was all useless. His conduct had created a panic and the men could not be inspired. The curses vented against him by the returned forces are loud and deep. Capt. Thorpe is a passenger by the Charles Morgan. He reports Walker in a prosperous position and receiving large accessions to his force.

Another battle had taken place at Arcepeka between fourteen of Walker's men under Captain Baldwin, and two hundred Costa Ricans, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of thirty killed. Baldwin lost two killed.

The famous Arkansas wild man has been encountered during the winter near Sunflower Prairie. Being followed by a strong party with dogs, he crossed Brant Lake, which was frozen over, though the ice was not sufficiently strong to bear. One of the party came up to the lake where the dogs were at fault; and being mounted on a deer horse he rode round the bend and came upon the man of the woods just as he emerged from the icy lake. He represents him as an athletic man about six feet four inches high, covered with hair of a brownish cast. The rider could have killed him with his gun, but hearing the shouts of his party at no great distance he believed the wild man might be captured alive. He therefore headed him and tried to bring him to bay; but the wild man bounded upon him, dragged him from the saddle, and tore him a dreadful manner, gouging out one of his eyes and biting a large piece out of his shoulder. He then threw the saddle and bridle from the horse and mounted. He set off for the mountains at full speed, guiding the horse with a piece of a sapling. The hunter's party which had been joined by a band of Indians, was in hot pursuit, and some belief was entertained that the wild man would be captured.—Boston Post.

**RICHMOND PROCEEDINGS IN NEW BEDFORD.**—Two Dwelling Houses Burned.—Two buildings in Howland street, New Bedford, were destroyed by fire, Saturday night, by the hands of a mob. They were both unoccupied, it having been feared they might become the object of some such demonstration. The houses were first pelted with stones and other missiles. Subsequently the torch was applied. Although the fire department was on the ground, it does not appear that they performed any efficient service. Of late these have borne a bad name, and several "mysterious" or sudden deaths have occurred in or about them. The public mind of that city appears to have been not a little stirred, and finally ripened into a mob, which was not satisfied until property had been destroyed and life periled. The buildings were owned by Charles L. Harms. A tenant adjoining, occupied by six families, came near being destroyed. The property destroyed is about \$2000.

**LOVE AND MADNESS.**—Lady Franklin, we hear, is really resolved on fitting out another expedition to proceed to the Arctic Ocean, in search of her lost husband, Sir John Franklin, and as a preliminary step to that end, it is reported that she has written to our gallant countryman, Dr. Kane, to see if he would accept the command.

With all due respect for the undying devotion of Lady Franklin to the memory of her husband, we must be permitted to say, that this proceeding of her's only shows that a wife's devotion, sometimes, may be pushed to an extreme, which imparts to it the aspect of a positive hallucination. It is just as certain that Sir John Franklin and his companions are dead and gone, as that the sun will rise and set to-morrow.

**GIRDLED TREES.**—We have stated that a large number of valuable trees have been girdled, and it was feared destroyed by field mice during the past winter. It is said that these trees may be saved by inserting into the bark above the place girdled, the ends of several twigs, and placing the bare trunk. The sap thus gains a passage up into the upper bark, and in due process of time new bark is formed and covers the place girdled. The experiment has been tried at the city institutions at South Boston, in past years, and a good crop of apples obtained in the fall from a tree which in the spring was completely girdled, and to all appearances ruined.—Boston Herald.

**THE RELIANT PARRISON.**—Alfred Douglas recently died at Troy, leaving an estate of nearly a million. The ruling passion—getting and keeping money—was strong to the last, as will be seen by the following:

"After bequeathing \$140,000 to each of his children, and making a handsome bequest to three Episcopal Churches in Troy, Mr. Douglas reminded his family that he had a verbal agreement with his milkman, which was to continue, as they took milk from him, that for every dollar's worth of tickets one was to be thrown in."

A German newspaper says that a Mayence correspondent writes, under the date of March 23, that on the preceding day, some well-dressed men in that city turned up a part of a printing press which bears the initials J. G. (Johannes Gutenberg) and the year 1441, in Roman characters.

Capt. Ferguson of the Liverpool bark Governor has been presented with \$50 by the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, American Minister in London, for his praiseworthy conduct in rescuing the captain and crew of the American bark Oliva in January last, when that vessel was foundering.

**LARGE HORSE.**—One of the heaviest horses in London belongs to Barclay, Perkins & Co., the celebrated brewers. He weighs next one ton. A horse weighing over seven hundred pounds is considered a large animal.

One of the clergymen of Bangor remarked in his sermon on Sunday that "religion is a perfect life preserver—fully equal to Sharp's rife."

Oranges were laid in New York on Thursday last, at forty-four cents per box.

At Vienna no cannon even were discharged in honor of the peace.

**BORROWED DRESSER.**—We have lately come into the possession of a fact—an indisputable fact—that will solve a mystery that has long puzzled some of the observers and writers upon female dressers. The puzzle has been that women of some mind should trail expensive silk, or other costly stuff dresses through the dirty streets of New York; or that they should even have such a garment made three or four inches too long for the stature of the wearer. The fact that we have learned explains all this seeming wonder away. These dresses are not made for the wearers—they were originally made for taller women, and are borrowed. A person well skilled in all such matters has ascertained beyond the possibility of dispute that most of the women seen in Broadway, with costly dresses sweeping the pavement at their heels, have either borrowed or bought the article second-hand at an old clothes shop, where they let out such things by the month, week day or for a single promenade. Assuming as a fact that no woman who trails a costly dress through the streets is the owner of the garment, it would be worth the while of some lover of statistics to count the long and short skirts, to ascertain what proportion of the Broadway promenaders of a pleasant Spring day are out in borrowed clothes.—N. Y. Tribune.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**—\$10,000,000 worth of Clerical Property Confiscated.—The news from Mexico informs us of the close of the late revolution in that country. President Comonfort had been triumphant at Puebla, where the rebel army had surrendered at discretion, and where the rebel generals, chiefs and officers were reduced to the rank of private soldiers. Whether this decree will be practically carried out, may be doubted, but from the public honors showered on the President on his return to the capital, on the 3d inst., it is evident that this blow struck at the privileges of the military, may be expected a large number of these rebel officers soon to visit our country, as it is said some fifty of them have been exiled.

But the most important decree is that of the 31st of March, dated at Puebla, in which the clergy are accused of having taken part in the revolution, and the ecclesiastical property of that Diocese, amounting to thirty or forty millions of dollars, is seized to pay the expenses and damages of the war, and to pension the widows, orphans and wounded. This is the first blow struck directly at the church property, and as such, is one of the most important acts ever recorded in the history of Mexico.

**BIRTHDAY OF SHAKESPEARE.**—William Shakespeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, April 23d, 1564, and consequently last Wednesday was the 292d anniversary of his birth. The immortal "Bard of Avon" left at his death a name which will be remembered and treasured as long as poetry or dramatic literature serve to interest the mind of man. The day was doubtless appropriately observed by the various societies which bear his name—both in this country and in Europe. Shakespeare died in 1617, in the 53d year of his age, and was buried on the north side of the chancel, in the great church at Stratford, where a monument to his memory is placed in the wall.

On his grave-stone underneath is—  
"Good friend for Jesus sake forbear  
To dig the dust enclosed here,  
Blest be the man that spares these stones,  
And curst be he that moves my bones."

**TOWN MEETING IN WARREN.**—At the annual town meeting held at that enterprising village, a tax of \$10,000 was voted to be levied to meet the current expenses of the coming year. We regret to learn that a motion to light the streets with gas was lost, and also a proposition to appropriate \$250 for the celebration of the "glorious Fourth." Warren is one of the thriving towns in our State, and its material prosperity has advanced so rapidly for the past few years that we had hoped a proposition so important and so essential for the public welfare, would have prevailed. The sum of \$2500 was appropriated for the support of public schools during the year.

**A SENATOR TURNED ORANGE MAN.**—On Saturday afternoon, Capt. Baxter, a distinguished and accomplished State Senator, while returning to his home in the cars, was asked by a fruit lad to buy some oranges. He bought three or four, and gave the boy a five dollar bill. The youngster "stepped out" to get the bill changed, leaving his basket of fruit with the Senator; but the young huckster forgot to return. The cars moved on, but the Captain was determined not to be a sufferer, so he hawked the oranges through the train, and realized five dollars and forty cents by his sales. He made forty cents besides eating his fill of the delicious fruit.—Boston Telegraph.

**PARROTS IN IOWA.**—It is said that numbers of parrots resort annually to Decatur County, Iowa, and are sometimes seen in flocks of twenty, and even more. Three of these birds were shot one week during the late cold spell. They are about the size of the common tame pigeon, though not quite so large round; their tails are shorter, their plumage is green, tinged on the black with blue; their wing-feathers are red and yellow, and the bill and tongue are the same as in all parrots. It is rather surprising to find these birds so far north and feeling so much at home.

**LAMARTINE.**—A correspondent of the Independent Belge says that Lamartine, after making great efforts to save the wreck of his shattered fortunes, is about to assign all his property for the payment of his debts, and seek a home in the United States.—The estate given to him several years ago by the Sultan, has been taken from him by the Turkish Government. It turned out to be one of those presents that bring ruin upon the recipient.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—In consequence of easterly winds, a large number of vessels from the United States were detained, at last dates, in the British Channel, loaded with grain. It was believed that there were cargoes of breadstuffs off the port of Liverpool from the United States and from the Mediterranean, amounting in the aggregate to 100,000 quarters of wheat and 50,000 quarters of Indian corn.

Mr. Hall, of Massachusetts, has introduced into Congress, a bill appropriating \$20,000 to build a custom house and post office in Plymouth. Mr. Buffington introduced a bill at the same time, for the improvement of Taunton river.

**COL. FREMONT.**—It is stated that Col. J. C. Fremont was born in France, in January, 1813. His father was an emigrant from France, and his mother a native of Virginia.

Mrs. Porter, a spiritual medium, in New York, has prophesied that the steamer Ericsson will be burned to the water's edge before the 29th of the present month.

**WAYS OF COMMITTING SUICIDE.**—Wearing thin shoes on damp nights in rainy weather.

Building on the "air tight" principle. Leading a life of enfeebling stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in a round of unnatural excitement by reading trashy novels.

Going to balls in all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible dress, dancing till in a complete perspiration, and then going home through the damp air.

Sleeping on feather beds in seven-by-nine bed-rooms.

Surfing on hot and very highly stimulating dinners.

Beginning in childhood on tea, and going on from one step to another, through coffee, chewing tobacco, smoking and drinking.

Marrying in haste, getting an uncourteous companion, and living the rest of life in mental dissatisfaction.

Keeping children quiet by teaching them to suck candy.

Eating without time to masticate the food. Allowing loss of gain to so absorb our minds as to leave no time to attend to our health.

Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.

Tempting the appetite with niceties when the stomach says no.

Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing.

Retiring at midnight and rising at noon. Gormandizing between meals. Giving way to fits of anger.

Neglecting to take proper care of ourselves when simple disease first appears. And forgetting to pay the printer.

**A CALIFORNIA LION.**—A few evenings since a party of ranchmen collected together at the Missouri Ranch, opposite Knight's Landing, for the purpose of forming a hunting party for the night. Before they started on their excursion, a California lion was discovered in the neighborhood of the sheep pen, where he had come to regale himself on fresh mutton. Pursuit was given, when he climbed a large oak to the height of nearly fifty feet, from whence he "sailed" out towards terra firma, but in his descent was pierced by the contents of three or four shot guns. The only effect of these salutes seemed to be that he became greatly exasperated and dealt his blows right and left upon the dogs which surrounded him with such vigor as to send them twelve or fifteen feet from where he was standing, placing several of them *hors du combat*. After receiving the contents of four or five revolvers, he yielded to superior numbers, having given ample proof of his courage. He weighed 181 pounds, and his skin has been preserved at the Missouri Ranch, where it can be seen by the curious.—Spirit of the Age.

**RESURRECTION FROM APPARENT DEATH.**—The Rockport Register gives the particulars of a singular case of resuscitation, after supposed death, in that city:

"A child had, to all appearance, died, and was laid out in its little winding sheet, upon a board in an upper room, while the other preparations were going forward for the funeral. The sexton was notified and grave dug. Some time after, the father went into the room where the child was, and was astonished at its calling him by name, and complaining that it did not lie good. Of course, the little sufferer was supplied with a better bed at once. It had evidently fallen into a trance from which it was awakened by a hard bed and cold air."

**COTTON SPECULATION.**—It is said there is reason to believe that one of the greatest speculations that has taken place for years, is now going on in the article of cotton. The parties are said to be residents in New York, England and the Southern States, aided by the banks in the New York and South. The object is, to get possession of so much of the crop as to control the market, and run the prices up very high. It is said it will require an investment of 25 million dollars for five or six months, to effect the object of the speculators. The probability is, that they will disturb the market, and enhance the prices for a while, but finally bring ruin on themselves.

**COMPLETION OF THE GREAT BRIDGE AT ROCK ISLAND.**—This great work, commenced under the auspices of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and continued by the joint efforts of that road and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, is now completed, and this day the locomotive for the first time, will cross from the Illinois to Iowa shore. The influence of this bridge upon the roads which lead from it, both east and west, can hardly be overrated. It will add immensely to the business and hence to the revenue and value of both. It has cost them nearly three hundred thousand dollars, but the money is well and wisely expended.—Exchange.

**REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.**—The Empire County Argus (Cal.) relates that during a thunder storm on the 27th of February in the vicinity of Coloma, the electric fluid struck a large bluff of rocks which crosses Dutch Creek, about three miles from the town, and getting over charged with the fluid, the rock burst into pieces. Fragments weighing from fifty to ten tons were thrown a distance of eight feet, breaking down a flume which crossed the creek near by. The surface of the fragments is blackened on the broken sides, and a cavity about the size of a man's head is formed in the solid granite.

We fully concur with the Hartford Courier, when it says:—"Shame on the man or boy who kills robins at this season of the year. It is a dastardly thing—unparliamentary. The youth who murders robins in the spring, is the same young man who kills hired horses, because they are hired; cheats his creditors and abuses his mother; these qualities go in clusters; and where you find a boy or man mean enough to shoot a robin in April, you find a coward! Pass the boy who kills robins in April, on to his moral pillory."

Last fall immense numbers of whitefish were cleaned on the docks and the offal and spawn thrown into the bay at Sandusky, Ohio. The spawn has "hatched" and now millions of miniature white fish may be seen in those waters. This is full confirmation of what Dr. Agassiz tells us.

Punch has been seized in France for the first time for some months. Its office is a picture representing the Emperor standing by the cradle of his infant, while a figure of Liberty is coming forward saying—"May I not be the godmother?"

**NANTUCKET.**—The people of Nantucket are quite in earnest in having a telegraphic communication with the land, and Mr. Bishop of New York will probably take the contract for laying the cable to the island.

**DEATH OF R. L. STEVENS.**—Robert L. Stevens, inventor of the bomb-proof floating battery, and originator of steam navigation of the North river, died at Hoboken, Sunday.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.** Three steamers have arrived from Europe since our last, bringing dates to the 12th instant.

The government steamers Desperate and Tartar, after a nine days search for the ill-fated Pacific, put into Galway without meeting with the slightest success.

The Tartar has again put to sea to continue the search.

The following, from Lloyd's List, may or may not have reference to the Pacific: "The ship, Monday, March 24, 1856."

"The ship, Monday, March 24, 1856, coming off the New-foundland coast, fell in with ice to the distance of two hundred miles from the land, and saw the lights of a steamer in the ice. [Ment.] The above vessel left St. John, Newfoundland, on Feb. 13.]

Steamers are being fitted to bring home the army from the Crimea.

Attention is active respecting more rapid communication with Australia.

FRANCE.—Expeditions against Madagascar and Kabyles are decided. Permission will be sought to send troops through Egypt to the former, and the latter will serve as a cause of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, although he will not himself command the army.

It is said that Austria, which has hitherto shown reluctance to evacuate the principalities, has yielded to the remonstrances of the Congress.

A banquet by the Emperor to all the plenipotentiaries is appointed for the 12th. The plenipotentiaries continue engaged in festivities.

Ali Pacha was to give a grand ball in Christian style.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries at Paris have had one or two informal meetings to settle up details.

The Treaty of Peace being signed, all measures of blockade were to be raised, and the merchant vessels of the Western Powers permitted to enter Russian ports, and all Russian vessels detained in neutral ports, liberated.

The French army will, it seems, return from the Crimea in bodies of 20,000, with corresponding materiel. The Bretagne is capable of transporting 2,000 men at a time and 150 guns by way of ballast. About six months will be occupied in the evacuation. It will begin in May and last over October. The 2d, or Gen. Bosquet's corps, as having most suffered, will arrive first; the 1st, or Gen. D'Aumonte's, next; and then the 3d, or Gen. McMahon's. Sailing vessels will be employed for the materiel. A dispatch has been received from Marshal Pelissier, which announces an improvement in the health of the army.

The French army is to be reduced from 600,000 to 400,000 troops.

A despatch from Paris states that the allies have sent orders to raise all blockades which kept Russian vessels in neutral ports.

Russia.—The naval armistice was officially published at Petersburg on the 7th of April.

After the ratification, all ships seized will be released.

Commercial relations are re-established between the belligerent powers.

A third State loan of 50,000,000 roubles is talked of.

The energies of the Russian Government are said to be now devoted to three objects:

Firstly.—The alliance with France.

Secondly.—The completion of great railways.

Thirdly.—The manufacture of Russian feelings on the continent, especially in Germany.

At St. Petersburg peace was

## Auction Sales

**Furniture.**

**HAZARDS'**

**CABINET & HOUSE-FURNISHING**

**WARE-HOUSE,**

**No. 23 CHURCH STREET.**

MESSES L. & GEORGE A. HAZARD beg to inform the public that they have taken the pleasure and honor of the late Mr. Hazard and now well known to their former customers for his integrity and as a superior workman and will continue to furnish highly finished Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, Hangings and all the requisites of the most fashionable styles and elegant interiors, which they regularly import from abroad having been for twenty years employed by their late brother, are able to supply to carry on the business. Their warehouse is situated in the rear of the building and can be seen in nearly all the mansions and

try, and reference is effected in the following manner:  
 of various places who have homes  
 of establishment in the order  
 Newport, Dec. 8, 1855—18.

**FURNITURE.**

A new & L. fashionable line  
 of Furniture  
 just received by

**COTTELL & DYER**

Importers of Wash. City, St. Louis, & Extra-  
 large iron beds, Card Table, Extension  
 Tables, B. Tables, Seating, & What-  
 ever is the Quarter of the Home, & L. & L.

**MATTRESS, FEATHER BEDS, &c.**

of which all will be sold at the lowest price  
 consistent with quality.

of all descriptions manufactured and  
 for sale at

**COTTELL & DYER,**  
 No. 14, 1855—18. 37 Cornhill.

**Stoves, &c.**

**Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.**  
RESUBSCRIBER has in store a large assortment of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware, Kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Run most approved pattern set with care, and bound to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

**WILLIAM BROWNELL,**  
Opposite R. I. Union Bank,  
May 12.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE**  
RE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the stock, &c. of Messrs P. Messer, and have entered into partnership under the firm of

**B. LANGLEY, JR., & CO**  
No. 122 Thames street and adjacent

JOHN B. LANGLEY, JR.,  
FREDERICK GODDARD,  
STEEPLECHASE BARLOW.

April 28, 1855.

**Highly Important.**

BRATT'S Patent Chemical Soil Sifting  
Cans, for preserving Fruits, Green Corn,  
Potatoes, Peas, &c., easily opened or closed  
without soiling—any one is to use you the  
same—every Farmer and Housekeeper should  
purchase. These cans are made by a  
new patent process, rendering leakage im-  
possible.

Full directions for preserving, accompany the  
cans.

For sale by  
WM. H. BLISS, Agent,  
117 Thoms. st.

**Boots & Shoes.**

**NOTICE.**

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Clark Burdick & Co., is now dissolved by mutual consent. All payments having unsettled accounts with said firm are hereby to be presented to the said Clark H. Burdick, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

CLARK BURDICK.

Newport, Dec 30, 1854.

The subscriber having purchased the interest of Clark Burdick in the late firm of Clark Burdick & Co, will continue the business of Boots and Shoes manufacturing at the old stand, No. 22 James street.

C. H. BURDICK.

Dec 30.

## Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER having replenished his stock of fashionable Boots and Shoes begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public to the various articles

have adapted to fall and winter wear, consist-  
ing of heavy Boots, Breeches, Gaiters of different  
kinds, Hats, Shoes of all qualities and sizes, and  
a general assortment of goods of the most desirable  
quality, all of which are offered at the lowest  
market rates. —  
Sept 30.—if JOHN NIPOMER

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**Clothing.**

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**CLOTHING.**

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**JUST RECEIVED** at 152 Thames street, a large  
assortment of Clothing for men and boys. I  
take pleasure in informing my customers and  
the public, that I have received my spring stock  
and am now prepared to show and sell them at  
such low prices as they may need, as low as can be  
purchased at any similar establishment.  
April 12. J. H. COZZENS.

---

**Fashionable Tailoring Establishment**  
**NO. 168 THAMES STREET.**

subscriber, would respectfully invite the attention of the public, to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods consisting of the best quality of  
ROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTING  
which will be sold at moderate prices, and as  
into garments of the latest styles, in the most  
thorough manner.  
WILLIAM B. SWAN.

---

**Medicines.**

**BEJANDRETH PILLS**  
Kept constantly on hand by  
**CAROLINE ROBBINS,**  
SOLE AGENT FOR THE GENUINE ARTICLE  
this city. Residence, Touss Street, near  
Fountain.  
Newport, R. I., Jan 26, 1856.

**CERTIFICATE.**

I have used Brandreth's Cathartic for many years, and find the article a most valuable medicine. The only cases of serious illness that has occurred in my family, has been in cases where the use of them has been abstained from. Such is my confidence in the value of this article derived from the test of experience and observation, that I am sure that no money whatever could induce me to forsake their use. At the same time I would caution public against being deceived by the spurious articles that are sold under the name of Brandreth's, and question the propriety of purchasing from the quack, and under disguise and misrepresentations that it is almost impossible to resist. I believe truly that hundreds of lives have been lost by the use of the spurious; and that would have been saved had the person who sold the same, represented it to be the genuine Brandreth's Pills.

THOMAS R. HAZEL

Jan 20-3m

HERE'S HEALTH FOR THE MILLION  
P. K. R.'S

**Vegetable Sherry Wine Bids**  
**THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD**  
 COMPOSED OF: Young Root, Sarsaparilla,  
 Hops, Nutmegs, Dandelion, Wild O,  
 thoroughwort, Prickly Ash, Poplar, Black,  
 etc., etc.  
 For weakness, loss of appetite, jaundice,  
 indigestion, sour stomach, piles of long standing,  
 and all diseases of the liver, which arise from  
 the impure state of the stomach, bowels and  
 blood. For which valuable roots and herbs, our  
 knowledge of their great service to  
 humanity, man cannot feel too  
 deeply indebted to the great  
 God who wisely provides us with all things.  
 Only 25 cents for a pint bottle, and 5  
 only for the mammoth bottle, holding two  
 Sold by H. H. Young, dealer in  
 St. Louis, Newport, R. I. Mars

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Pills.**  
 fresh from Dr Ayer—also Dr Ayer's  
 Medicines, at wholesale and retail, by  
 H. H. Young, 100  
HAZARD & COMPANY

12 Washington Square & 101